the present system which limit them only to one office, where they are registered. The system is proposed to be implemented all over the country in a phased manner. The timeframe for the scheme to become operational cannot be indicated at this stage.

Children in hazardous occupations

990. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the occupations and industrial processes listed as hazardous for employment of children;

(b) the number of children below the age of 14 engaged therein, in various States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the number and names of employers prosecuted in Andhra Pradesh under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act; and

(d) the number of Child Labour rehabilitated in Andhra Pradesh under various rehabilitation schemes of the Centre including the scheme of National Child Labour Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): (a) As per the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986, employment of children below the age of 14 years is prohibited in 13 Occupations and 57 Processes listed under the Schedule of the Act. A copy of the Schedule is given in Annexure *[see* Appendix 197 Annexure No. 9]

(b) Authentic information on child labour is generated during the decennial census. According to the latest available information as per the 1991 census, the estimated number of working children in the country was 11.28 million. State-wise details are given in Statement (see below).

(c) As per the information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, 12,533 child labourers were released and 5082 employers were prosecuted by the Labour Department of employing child labourers during 2002-03.

(d) According to the State Govt, of Andhra Pradesh, under District Primary Education Project, 406 residential bridge course centres and 5130

non-residential bridge course centres were opened. Under National Child Labour Project 1044 schools were set up with a strength of 64,949 students. By utilizing above infrastructure and by sensitizing community, parents and employers, about 4,50,237 children have been rehabilitated and mainstreamed during 2002-03.

Statement

State-wise Distribution of Working Children According to 1991 Census

1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,661,940
2.	Assam	327,598
3.	Bihar	942,245
4.	Gujarat	523,585
5.	Haryana	109,691
6.	Himachal Pradesh	56,438
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	**
8.	Karnataka	976,247
9.	Kerala	34,800
10.	Madhya pradesh	1,352,563
11.	Maharashtra	1,068,418
12.	Manipur	16,493
13.	Meghalaya	34,633
14.	Nagaland	16,476
15.	Orissa	452,394
16.	Punjab	142,868
17.	Rajasthan	774,199
18.	Sikkim	5,598
19.	Tamilnadu	578,889
20.	Tripura	13,478
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,410,086

1	2	3
22.	West Bengal	711,691
23.	Andaman & Nikobar Island	1,265
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	12,395
25.	Chandigarh	1,870
26.	Dadra& NagarHaveli	4,416
27.	Delhi	27,351
28.	Daman and Diu	941
29.	Goa	4,656
30.	Lakshadweep	34
31.	Mizoram	16,411
32.	Pondicherry	2,680
	TOTAL:	11,285,349

** Census could not be conducted. NB: Figures for 1991 relates to workers of age group 5-14 years.

Construction of super speciality Hospitals under ESI Scheme

991. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 261 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 1 st August, 2002 and state:

(a) the State at which the construction of ESI Super Speciality hospital at Aramam (Kollam) in Kerala stands at present;

(b) the reasons for the delay in commencement of construction of the ESI Super speciality hospital;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce any changes in the super speciality position of the hospital; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN): (a) to (d)The ESI Corporation has conveyed its approval to the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) on 17.9.2002 to the Concept Plans for setting up a model hospital at Asramam (Kollam) with Cardiology (non-invasive) wing. The Corporation has proposed to